

## Index to Advertisements.

Page	Page
Advertisements	1
Business Notices	2
Deaths	3
Marriages and Deaths	4
Obituary	5
Public Notices	6
Real Estate	7
Shipping	8
Stocks and Bonds	9
Travelling	10
Various	11
Advertisements	12
Business Notices	13
Deaths	14
Marriages and Deaths	15
Obituary	16
Public Notices	17
Real Estate	18
Shipping	19
Stocks and Bonds	20
Travelling	21
Various	22

## Business Notices.

**"ALDERNEY BRAND"** CONDENSED MILK.  
Colton Dental Association, originators of  
Colton's Dental Cream, for the salubrious  
of teeth, their specialty. Over 100,000 operations. See the  
names on our label.

Office, 10 COOPER STREET, NEW-YORK.  
**RHEUMATISM RADICALLY CURED BY DR. MARSH'S**  
treatment. Thousands have been cured and relieved. 40  
years' practical experience. Only office, 2 Vesey st., Astor  
House.

**President Arthur is using ANGSTURIA BITTERS.**  
They are the best known preventive for all diseases  
originating from the digestive organs.

**THE MOST DESIRABLE LUXURY**  
PERFECT HEALTH.  
You cannot obtain it by living in a wholesome atmosphere.  
The headache and backache, the tired limbs and loss of energy  
will disappear when once your system is put in a sanitary con-  
dition. **MARSHALL'S ANGSTURIA BITTERS.**  
41 Union Square, west.

**TRIBUTE TERMS TO MAIL SUBSCRIBERS.**  
Postage free in the United States.

**DAILY**, with Sunday, 1 Year, 6 Months, 3 Months,  
1 Month, 1 Week, 1 Day, 1 Hour, 1 Minute, 1 Second.  
**DAILY**, without Sunday, 1 Year, 6 Months, 3 Months,  
1 Month, 1 Week, 1 Day, 1 Hour, 1 Minute, 1 Second.

**SUNDAY TRIBUNE**, 1 Year, 6 Months, 3 Months,  
1 Month, 1 Week, 1 Day, 1 Hour, 1 Minute, 1 Second.  
Remit by Postal Note, Money Order, or Registered Letter.  
By Postal Note, the order must be payable to the order of  
The New York Tribune.

**BRANCH OFFICES OF THE TRIBUNE.**  
Advertisements for publication in THE TRIBUNE, and orders  
for regular delivery of the daily paper, will be received at the  
following branch offices: **NEW-YORK**, 125 Broadway, 10 a. m. to 5 p. m.  
No. 100 Broadway, near Twenty-third st., 10 a. m. to 5 p. m.  
No. 100 Broadway, near Twenty-third st., 10 a. m. to 5 p. m.  
No. 100 Broadway, near Twenty-third st., 10 a. m. to 5 p. m.  
No. 100 Broadway, near Twenty-third st., 10 a. m. to 5 p. m.

**IN OTHER CITIES.**  
WASHINGTON—1,225 East. LONDON—25 Bedford-st. Strand.

**New-York Daily Tribune.**  
FOUNDED BY HORACE GREELEY.

NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, FEB. 24.

**TWELVE PAGES.**

**THE NEWS THIS MORNING.**

**FOREIGN.**—Prince Napoleon addressed delegates  
from Bonapartist committees yesterday.

Three murderers were hanged in Pesh.  
Several persons were killed in a fight be-  
tween peasants and the military in Russia.

Jean Louis Borel, a French general, died. An  
effort is being made to expel Walter Wilson from  
the St. James Club in Montreal.

**CONGRESS.**—The Senate was not in session  
yesterday. The Morrison bill for the extension  
of the bonded whiskey period was reported to  
the House favorably. A bill was reported to pro-  
hibit the importation of foreign contract labor.

The pleuro-pneumonia bill was debated in  
the House, without action.

**DOMESTIC.**—It is announced that the importation  
of American pork into Greece is no longer pro-  
hibited. A call has been issued for a national  
convention of wool-growers. Senator Pedro  
Montalvo, professor of Spanish at the Naval Acad-  
emy, is dead. An order has been issued re-  
lating the forces at the Navy Yards. The mill  
owners in Fall River bought large quantities of yarn  
in Rhode Island. Irish agitators in Dakota are  
urging on the secession movement in Manitoba.

The Indians have rebelled in Manitoba.  
The Copiah County investigation was continued.  
Archbishop Gibbons has declined a proposed  
reception in Baltimore. Great damage was  
done in South Carolina by the recent cyclone.

**CITY AND SUBURBAN.**—The Republican con-  
ference yesterday was attended by about 125 persons;  
several resolutions were passed, and a committee  
was appointed to perfect an organization. De  
Long and five of his companions were buried in  
Woodlawn yesterday. Commissioners Gorman  
and Nichols and F. B. Spindler testified before  
the Senate Cities Committee regarding the confer-  
ence at Mr. Kelly's house. The Public Works  
Investigation was continued. The Senate Com-  
mittee on Commerce and Navigation heard testimony  
regarding the harbor masters. Dr. Newman's  
friends refused to allow the council to be held in  
the church building. A woman was assaulted  
in the highway on Long Island. Gold value  
of the legal tender silver dollar (412½ grains, 83.42  
cents. Stocks generally were dull and lower,  
but except in special cases were featureless, and so  
closed.

**THE WEATHER.**—TRIBUNE local observations in-  
dicate clear or fair weather, with slight change  
in temperature. Temperature yesterday: Highest,  
42°; lowest, 20°; average, 33°.

It is expected that the English Government  
will assent in the Commons to the Duke of  
Richmond's bill excluding foreign live stock.  
The measure is practically one for protection,  
and receives its strength from the demands of  
agricultural classes. If the farmers are pro-  
tected, other interests will have to be consid-  
ered. This threatens danger to the Free Trade  
cause.

If it should turn out to be true that the  
Democratic National Committee has influenced  
its party in the House to postpone action on the  
Morrison tariff bill, there will be no great sur-  
prise. Chairman Barnum is an accomplished  
dodger; though on that question he is not in  
advance of his party. If his committee has ad-  
vised that the Morrison bill be defeated, it  
ought to have credit for good common sense at  
least.

Manitoba is giving the Canadian Government  
a good deal of trouble. The demand of the  
settlers for a separation from the Dominion  
has been a subject of discord for some time;  
and now the Indians have added to the troubles  
of the Government by seizing the storehouses.  
The Irish agitators have been blamed for en-  
couraging the settlers; but that will hardly  
serve as an excuse for the difficulty with the  
Indians. The fact is that the Canadian Gov-  
ernment is trying to spread itself over too  
much territory.

If Governor Cleveland has any information  
to sustain his assertion that the Harbor Mas-  
ters have not been recently performing the duties  
of their office, he ought to produce it, after the  
testimony taken on that subject yesterday by a  
Senate committee. The evidence goes to prove  
that the Harbor Masters have discharged their  
duties of their office since May 24, 1883, the  
date as before that date. The statement of the  
Dock Commissioners that the men named by  
them at \$2,000 a year each have been doing the  
work is apparently without foundation. It was  
probably made to excuse the excessive salaries  
paid to the wharfingers.

transit facilities of the city, unless great care is  
taken to guard the public interests.

How to live long without growing old is  
the subject of an interesting and curi-  
ous scientific discussion reproduced on  
the fourth page of this issue from  
*Knowledge*. Briefly, the author's theory  
is that the organic changes resulting in the de-  
cline of old age are due to the gradual osi-  
fication of the system; and that a mode of diet  
serving to counteract this tendency will delay  
the approach of the ordinary infirmities of the  
aged. Nobody who has reached middle life can  
fail to be interested in the remedies proposed.

Letters were sent by THE TRIBUNE, about a  
week ago, to the offices of all the prominent  
lawyers of this city and Brooklyn, and to many  
in various parts of the State, asking for brief  
expressions of opinion upon the advisability and  
practicability of the codification of the proposed  
Field Civil Code, now before the Legislature.  
The views of judges have also been sought.  
More than 1,000 replies have been received, re-  
presenting all shades of opinion, and indicating  
in their spirit and character the deep interest  
that is felt in the subject. These responses  
have been carefully tabulated; and to-morrow  
THE TRIBUNE will publish the results, includ-  
ing a large number of the tersest and most in-  
teresting replies.

The final act in the tragedy of the Jeannette  
expedition is ended. With the last echo of the  
volley fired over their graves yesterday De Long  
and his dead companions passed into history.  
The man who hoped so much, accomplished so  
little, and died so heroically, sleeps well with  
the snow-covered hillsides, surrounded by five of  
those brave seamen who shared his fate. It  
seems better to think of his lying where "Of  
his ashes may be made the violets of his native  
land," than resting amid the horrors of the  
region where he lost his life. The body of Al  
Sam will go back to China, that of Collins will  
rest beneath the green turf of his loved Ireland.  
Dr. Ambler will be buried in his native State of  
Virginia, and Boyd in Philadelphia. Though  
those who suffered and died together will thus  
rest far apart, every grave will tell a tale of dar-  
ing devotion and self-sacrifice that will never  
be forgotten.

The legislative investigations appear to have  
a very bad effect on the health of some of the  
Democratic politicians. Under-Sheriff Stevens  
has a severe attack, apparently, whenever the  
Assembly Committee comes to the city. Colonel  
E. T. Wood, of the Corporation Counsel's office,  
is similarly affected. Ex-Register Docharty,  
who carried away the public records of the Reg-  
ister's office, is in such poor health that he had  
to make a hurried trip to Cuba; and ex-County  
Clerk Butler sought the quieting atmosphere of  
Florida. But a sufficient number remain to  
conduct some interesting testimony. General  
Spindler, for instance, testified yesterday in  
direct contradiction to Mr. John B. Haskins on  
the subject of the conference at Mr. Kelly's  
house just previous to Mayor Edson's nomina-  
tion. It is unfortunate for General Spindler,  
however, that Mr. Nichols and Mr. Croke, and  
Mr. Kelly have not been able to give any such  
positive evidence to sustain his wonderful  
memory. The warden of Ludlow Street Jail has  
a poor memory. He could not say positively that  
the city had not been charged for the board of  
prisoners who were paying \$15 a week to the  
Sheriff. And probably when inquiry comes to  
be made as to why the city was required to pay  
for silver-plated ware, black walnut desks, etc.,  
for the jail, somebody will have a treacherous  
memory.

The resolutions adopted by the Republicans  
who met in conference in Mott Memorial Hall  
yesterday will command general approval by  
the party. The first one demands that the  
character, record and political associations of  
the Republican candidates for President and  
Vice-President shall be such as to  
warrant entire confidence in their readi-  
ness to defend the principles of admini-  
strative reform heretofore indorsed in State  
and National conventions. The second and  
third resolutions repeat in substance the first  
one, adding "that no interference with the free  
choice of delegates to the National Convention  
by Congressional districts should anywhere be  
tolerated." The next resolution is to the effect  
that representation in the National Convention  
should be based on the Republican vote in the  
States and Congressional districts. A similar  
plan is now followed in this and  
some other States in apportioning dele-  
gates to the State conventions, and it is  
only fair that the National Convention should  
adopt the same system. The last resolution  
called for the appointment of a committee "to  
provide for the interchange and practical ex-  
pression of opinion in harmony with the  
"spirit of the foregoing resolutions; and to  
"perfect such organization as may be neces-  
sary." An effort in the direction of forming a  
permanent organization was opposed. It  
would appear to be wholly unnecessary in car-  
rying out the avowed purpose of the confer-  
ence; which is to influence the action of the  
Chicago Convention, and to lead it to select  
candidates in harmony with the spirit of yester-  
day's resolutions.

**THE QUESTION ABOUT SILVER PAYMENTS.**  
It may be presumed that Assistant Treasur-  
er Aiken acted upon official instructions, when he  
inquired of Clearing House Manager Camp  
in regard to the effect of silver payments  
through the Clearing House. But the alarmists  
who, for the sake of influence on the stock  
market, or for other purposes, strive to create  
the impression that the inquiry is a prelude to  
settlements in silver by the Treasury, have en-  
tirely misunderstood or misrepresented the  
matter. It is safe to say that the inquiry has a  
very different meaning and points to a different  
result.

Mr. Aiken is personally well acquainted with  
the leading bankers in this city, meets them  
in daily intercourse, and has not the least oc-  
casion to go to the Clearing House for information  
on the matter in question, unless that infor-  
mation was desired for official use. The Secretary  
of the Treasury, too, if he is conscious of any  
lack of information on the subject, certainly  
knows just when to get it, and has such personal  
relations with prominent bankers and business  
men of this city that he could obtain all desired  
information without difficulty. But the opinion  
of individuals, which Secretary Folger might  
accept with entire confidence as an expression  
of the judgment of the business community,  
might not be so accepted by others. If Sec-  
retary Folger has caused inquiry to be made, it is  
therefore presumably because he wishes an official  
and authoritative statement of the judgment of  
the bankers of New-York, through their organi-  
zation.

Mr. Folger must know without asking what  
judgment is in regard to payments in  
silver. We assume that he is not ignorant; that  
he knows it to be the almost unanimous opinion  
of business men and bankers that commercial  
disaster of the worst and most extraordinary  
kind would instantly and inevitably follow a  
refusal of the Government to pay gold on de-  
mand. There is one purpose, and we see only

one, for which he may wish an official and au-  
thoritative statement of this opinion. He may  
with entire propriety communicate it to Con-  
gress, earnestly recommending suspension of sil-  
ver coinage and of the issue of silver certificates  
before this session ends. The Secretary has  
properly and wisely recommended such action  
in official reports, but these have been forgotten  
in the pressure of business after a session has  
begun. His recommendations have been reiterat-  
ed with earnestness by Mr. Burchard, Director  
of the Mint, whose zeal for remonetization of  
silver was conspicuous when he was a member  
of Congress, and who now urges suspension of  
coinage, not as a believer in a gold standard,  
but because he sees that continued coinage of  
silver by the United States is the greatest ob-  
stacle to international efforts for the remonet-  
ization of silver.

A bill for suspension of coinage is now about  
to be considered in Congress. It would be  
most timely and appropriate if the Secretary of  
the Treasury should earnestly urge favorable  
action thereon. In some special communication  
to Congress, the Secretary could appropriately  
set forth the opinion of the business men of this  
city, as officially expressed through the Clear-  
ing House, and the reasons given for appre-  
hending great disaster if the Government  
should ever be compelled to refuse payments in  
gold. Unless members are altogether reckless,  
they will not lightly incur the responsibility of  
producing such a disaster.

The emergency, though it might arrive this  
year, does not now seem at all near at  
hand. The Treasury has in hand \$224,172,086  
in gold coin and bullion, against which there  
are outstanding \$81,508,450 in gold certifi-  
cates, leaving over \$142,000,000 in gold  
available for other obligations of the Govern-  
ment. Though \$10,000,000 should be taken  
from the Treasury by some unforeseen foreign  
demand—and circumstances do not now indi-  
cate that any such demand is probable—the  
Government would still be able to meet all its  
obligations in gold. But it is not the less prop-  
er for the Secretary to urge immediate provision  
to avoid a disaster which may come when  
it is least expected, and which must come  
sooner or later if the coinage of superfluous  
silver continues.

## ILLITERACY AND EDUCATION.

Representative Willis has prepared a table  
showing the extent of illiteracy in the Union, as  
an aid to his bill providing for Federal assist-  
ance to education. His table shows that in the  
thirty-eight States there are 1,871,217 illiter-  
ate voters. The proportion of these, of course,  
largest in the South, though many Northern  
and Western States show illiterate majorities.  
But while it may be desirable to extend and  
fortify the existing system of public education,  
it is not safe to trust too implicitly to the sur-  
face indications of such tabular exhibits. Too  
much stress may easily be put upon the signifi-  
cance of the division into literate and illiterate  
classes. In the past we have been apt to reason  
as though reading and writing made all the  
difference between civilization and barbarism.  
But experience teaches that illiteracy may co-  
exist with strong intelligence, with sound pa-  
triotism, with thrift and temperance, with  
enterprise and inventive genius; in short, with  
all the highest and most essential virtues of  
citizenship. In the same way experience teaches  
that illiteracy may co-exist with weak intelli-  
gence, absence of patriotism, proneness to law-  
lessness, social bigotry and prejudice, and most  
of the defects and vices which tend to check  
progress.

Illiteracy in the South is of two kinds: that  
of the negroes and that of the "poor whites";  
and that of the "poor whites" is the worst, be-  
cause it goes with a voluntary degradation. The  
Southern negro, however, is ambitious. Give  
him the opportunity and he will elevate him-  
self. The substance question does not retard  
this class. It needs mostly intellectual stimu-  
lus. The same may be said of the illiterate  
class in the rural districts of the North and  
West. It is not the struggle for existence that  
holds them back, but probably indifference due  
to want of reflection. The most difficult prob-  
lem is that of the urban illiterate, and this can  
only be effectually solved by such measures as  
recognize the necessity of putting the body at  
ease before ministering to the mind. To talk  
of education to people who cannot with all their  
efforts escape the pangs of hunger, must be a  
mockery. But if a perception of the breadth of  
this question leads to an admission that there  
are things more dangerous than inability to  
read and write, and things which much more  
urgently demand reform, the public discussion  
of the subject will have produced some good re-  
sults.

## PHENOMENAL WEATHER.

There can be no doubt that the weather of the  
present year, all over this continent at least, has  
been marked by unusual disturbances, and to  
whatever influence due, these disturbances must  
form the subject of speculation and conjecture.  
In regard to the floods which have devastated  
the Ohio Valley, there is reason to believe that  
some of the agencies producing them are or  
have been under the control of man. The  
reckless destruction of the forests must tend to  
aggravate all flood phenomena, and in the  
same way must cause the too rapid draining of  
the watersheds affected, so that in the dry sea-  
son the water supply will fall short. The  
destructive storms in the Mississippi Valley and  
on the Pacific Coast in the San Gabriel Valley  
are less easily traced. Tornadoes in the South  
at the end of the winter season have indeed oc-  
curred frequently, but seldom or never so ex-  
tensively and destructively as this year.

Even if we are disposed to adopt the theory  
of Blaus, that tornadoes are always the accom-  
paniments of southeast storms, and are the  
results of peculiar conjunctions between two  
contending air-currents and favorable configu-  
rations of the earth's surface, we should still be  
at a loss to explain the number and violence of  
these occurrences without postulating some  
general disturbing influence such as might be  
found in the climatical manifestation of  
cyclic solar phenomena. It is further evident  
that powerful electrical forces were at work in  
the Southern tornadoes, as shown not only by  
the striking luminous effects accompanying them  
but by the severe hail-storms which occurred  
during their progress. The Pacific Coast floods,  
caused evidently by those sudden exaggerated  
rain-storms locally called "cloud bursts," are  
not less phenomenal than the Southern disas-  
ters; and all these things together appear to  
indicate a condition of excitement and distur-  
bance in the atmospheric currents so marked  
and exceptional as to justify the suggestion of  
some special and abnormal agency.

The meteorological observations of which  
such vast quantities are being taken have cer-  
tainly not yet justified the pains and expense of  
their collection. Perhaps one reason of this is  
that suggested by Blaus—namely, that to ob-  
tain any knowledge concerning storms which  
will be of scientific value, it is necessary to  
observe individual storms from beginning to  
end, and it is of little use to take periodical in-  
strumental observations without regard to the  
special habits, so to speak, of particular storms.  
The collection of masses of meteorological  
observations has, in fact, been deprecated by

many men of science, and with apparent reason.  
It may be that we shall never attain such knowl-  
edge concerning the formation of whirlwinds,  
tornadoes and cyclones as will enable us to  
avoid their destructive effects, but it is cer-  
tainly not unreasonable to expect that meteorol-  
ogical science may some day be able to pre-  
vent the sacrifice of life which has hitherto been  
their worst accompaniment. It is also possible  
that a careful examination of the abnormal  
weather of the present year over large areas may  
afford data for new and more conclusive theo-  
ries in regard to the relations between sun-  
spots and telluric phenomena.

## THE POWER OF CHARACTER.

Last week the cable brought a glowing pic-  
ture from the heart of Africa. One unarmed Eng-  
lishman, who had traversed without a guard a  
thousand miles of desert beset with foes, drew  
near a city where a weak Egyptian garrison trem-  
bled at vague rumors of the approach of many  
thousand savage warriors. "The natives went  
out by the thousands to meet him, and kissed  
his feet, and hailed him Sultan of the Soudan."  
And he answered, "I come without soldiers, God  
aiding, to redress the evils in the Soudan. I  
will not fight with any weapon but justice."  
"There shall be no more Bazaraks." "Then  
Gordon publicly burned at Khartoum the tax-  
"books, the whips and the whipping posts."

At his word, Central Africa is revolutionized.  
Cairo telegraphs to London: "The influence of  
Gordon with the Arabs is so great that  
"Khartoum is now safe without troops." The  
rescue that all England could not have given in  
time was brought by one man armed with  
justice only. Before him, Egyptian greed and  
oppression, and Moslem fanaticism, alike  
shrink back. "The Arabs say," a dispatch  
reads, "that Gordon gives them more than El  
Mahdi could offer." These are savages. But  
even with them, one man who speaks truth, and  
does justice, and preaches Christianity in his  
acts, proves more powerful than all armies.

This century has not presented a grander  
sight. The lofty courage of the man, and his  
sublime reliance upon simple justice and his  
own proved character to sway the acts of  
multitudes—how they contrast with the bom-  
bardment of Alexandria! When has there been  
a finer exhibition of moral power? Four years  
had elapsed since he had been in Central Africa.  
When he started, England trembled for his  
life; "the natives would probably have  
forgotten him." No. Justice is so rare a thing  
that Africa does not forget it. This man had  
once ruled in the Soudan with such wisdom and  
such goodness that his word has power. "There  
shall be no more Bazaraks." The day of the  
hiredlings and plunderers, who rob once for the  
Khedive and twice for themselves, is over.  
Only one man had the power to make England  
comprehend that this was the thing necessary  
in the Soudan. Happily for her own honor,  
England had sent that man to make justice  
supreme, and, though the right thing was  
tardily done, it was done at last.

Had Gordon and Justice gone earlier to the  
Nile, brave men need not have died. It must  
remain a reproach to the British Government  
that it did not take, months ago, the one step  
that was necessary to restore peace in the  
Soudan. Greed and cruelty, plunder and  
crime, have been tolerated too long under the  
shelter of the British flag. For it has been true  
ever since Arabi first revolted that England  
has been responsible for what happened in  
Egypt and in the Soudan. The responsibility  
is now acknowledged; and Christian nations  
may well rejoice that England at last honors  
the Christian faith by sending truth and justice  
to the Moslem world.

## THE METHODIST GENERAL CONFERENCE.

On the first of the coming May the General  
Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church  
will meet at Philadelphia. Representing as it  
does a membership of almost eighteen hundred  
thousand clergymen and laymen, this chief  
synodical body of the great Methodist denomina-  
tion would attract to itself attention at all  
times. But the coming conference will be es-  
pecially interesting from the fact that several  
new bishops are to be elected, in addition to the  
appointment of the regular quadrennial officers.  
The meeting of this body is always a source  
of considerable anxiety to Methodists; for besides  
controlling the offices of trust and honor in the  
Church, it controls absolutely all legislative  
power, there being only six points as to which  
its voice alone is not supreme and final. And,  
although the conservatism of the Conference is  
proverbial, there is always the possibility that  
important or even revolutionary measures may  
be adopted.

At present no burning question is before the  
Church. Last fall there was a very general dis-  
cussion concerning the proposal, which is not at  
all new, to modify the itinerant plan so as to  
give the bishops power to reappoint ministers  
to the same charge annually as often as the  
best interests of all concerned demanded. The  
general debate, and the census of ministerial  
opinion which was taken in different localities,  
did not reveal any general dissatisfaction with  
the present limitation, although a minority were  
in favor of adding a year or two to the present  
term, and a still smaller minority desired the  
limitation removed altogether. This may be the  
coming question, but the Philadelphia General  
Conference will probably not be called upon to  
deal with it decisively.

It is not unlikely that a sharp debate will take  
place on what is called the "caste policy" in the  
South, where in several States the conferences  
of the Church are divided on the color line. It  
is asserted, especially in New-England, that  
providing of separate schools and seminaries  
for white and black pupils, and the existence of  
separate conferences and churches, show that  
the Northern Church is receding from the  
ground it occupied prior to 1876, and is becom-  
ing in reality as much a caste church as the  
Methodist Episcopal Church South. The oc-  
casion for the discussion of this subject may be  
given by a proposal to change the name and  
constitution of the Freedmen's Aid Society, so  
that it may serve the educational needs of both  
races equally. The last General Conference  
gave it authority to assist white institutions  
where it could do so without injuring the inter-  
ests of the colored schools. The General Con-  
ference may be asked to reunite the divided  
conferences on economical as well as on anti-  
caste grounds, but the sentiment must be very  
strong to turn the present current.

It is quite certain that there will be an elec-  
tion of bishops. The last General Conference,  
four years ago, chose four, of whom one, Bishop  
G. O. Haven, is dead. Bishop Peck has passed  
away more recently, leaving two vacancies,  
while at least two of the Board are in poor  
health, and the senior Bishop, Matthew Simp-  
son, is feeling the weight of years and constant  
work. It seems to be a settled policy not to  
elect fewer than three at one time. Either  
three or four new bishops will be made at Phila-  
delphia.

More than one-half of the conferences have  
elected their delegates to the General Confer-  
ence. The spring conferences, which are  
chiefly in the East and South, are meeting one  
after another. The elections of the Baltimore,

the Philadelphia, the Newark, the New-York,  
the New-York East and the New-England con-  
ferences may change the present outlook some-  
what, or rather show more clearly who the third  
and fourth men, if four should be elected, are  
likely to be. The two men whose election  
seems to be generally expected are Dr. John H.  
Vincent, the Sunday School Secretary, and  
President Nindé, of the Northwestern Universi-  
ty, at Evanston, Ill. Dr. Vincent is widely  
known as having done more to perfect the pres-  
ent Sunday School system than any other man,  
but he is more widely known as the originator  
and manager of the Chautauque Assembly, and  
of the manifold interests which centre in that  
enterprise. He has an unusual degree of ex-  
ecutive ability; though a zealous Methodist he  
delights in fraternizing with other denomina-  
tions, by whom he is held in high esteem; and  
his success in the pulpit and on the platform is  
such that he rarely preaches or lectures without  
a large and interested audience. President  
Nindé is a chaste and pleasing speaker, a man  
of dignity of character and a successful educa-  
tor. Both Dr. Nindé and Dr. Vincent are in the  
prime of a vigorous manhood.

Among others who are mentioned are Presi-  
dent Buttz and Professor Upham, of Drew  
Theological Seminary, Dr. J. M. Buckley of *The  
Christian Advocate*, Dr. A. S. Hunt, of the  
American Bible Society, and Dr. W. F. Malla-  
lien, of Boston. If Dr. Vincent is made bishop,  
it is highly probable that Dr. J. L. Hurlbut, of  
Plainfield, N. J., will succeed him as secretary  
of the Sunday School Union. The editors and  
book agents and missionary secretaries will prob-  
ably be re-elected.

Poor Salmi Morse has a melancholy end of a very  
eccentric career. He possessed the Hebrew gift of  
financial aptitude to a certain extent, but he lacked  
the balance to make it available. He made a good  
deal of money on two or three occasions, but he  
then became the slave of a "fixed idea," and many  
who knew him believed him to have been more than  
a little mad toward the last. His "Passion Play"  
was probably conceived in a reverential spirit,  
but it was none the less a mistake, and when it  
failed he lost heart, accused the world of injustice,  
and so descended to suicide.

"A new basis of negotiation" is to be adopted  
with the Hovas by France. Probably it has been  
realized at last that the subjugation of a people by  
shelling the ground and the woods is too slow a  
process, while the difficulty of catching the  
Hovas themselves is insuperable. A "new basis"  
is therefore decidedly advisable.

According to the general press dispatches a revolt  
has broken out at Massowah, which is spreading.  
This sounds somewhat more formidable than it  
really is. Massowah is a small coral island,  
which is fully occupied by the buildings of the  
Khedive's officials and garrison, and by the  
miserable huts of about 1,500 fishermen.  
At low tide there is communication with the  
mainland, which ceases when the flood tide  
begins to come in. The mainland is a wild  
country, chiefly possessed by lions, panthers, leop-  
ards and other wild animals, but becoming more  
fertile and more cultivated as one goes southward  
toward the high lands of Abyssinia. There is a mili-  
tary route from Massowah to Kassala, along which  
there are water stations. What may be the condi-  
tion of the territory between Massowah and Kassala  
cannot be known, because the telegraphic com-  
munications of Kassala with Berber in the northwest  
and Massowah in the southeast were broken some  
time ago, before the defeat of Baker Pasha by Os-  
man Digma. The position of the troops at Kassala  
has long been desperate, and the information that  
the Governor favors El Mahdi is no doubt the  
prelude to a surrender. There can be little  
hesitation in accepting the fact that the  
various garrisons that have held out for the  
Khedive will now surrender to the insurgents.  
Warned by the fate of the troops at Sinkat, they  
will no longer endure privations and death for a  
Christian power that is unable to protect them, but  
will make the best terms they can for themselves.  
But Massowah is an exception. It is held by Mas-  
sey, a brave American officer, and his position is  
such that it is fairly impregnable against attacks  
from the mainland. As the soldiers are more num-  
erous than the citizens there is no danger of any  
uprising except a military one; and one of that  
nature is very improbable.

The *Utica Observer* is in search of a plan to dis-  
tinguish the two Chicago National Conventions.  
Nothing easier. Let it be understood that when  
"the Chicago Convention" is mentioned reference  
is had to the convention that is to nominate the  
ticket that, as usual, is to win in November. If  
this plan is generally adopted it will of course be  
convenient to call the other convention simply the  
Democratic affair.

The murder of three colored persons in order to  
sell their bodies to a medical college re-  
sembles the crimes of Burke and Hare, the  
Edinburgh resurrectionists, and points to the  
medical moral that the practice of "cadavers" is  
colleges, of paying high prices for "cadavers," the  
more especially when it is understood that no awkward  
questions are likely to be asked concerning the  
cause of death. In the case just discovered the  
skulls of the three victims were all fractured, show-  
ing that no attempt had been made to conceal the  
violence used. Yet the college authorities received  
the bodies unhesitatingly, and put them away in  
the pickle-vats promptly. No doubt "subjects"  
are desirable for anatomical and physiological in-  
struction, but if they cannot be procured without  
murder colleges must do without them.

Another call for bonds has been issued, but it is  
not of immediate effect upon the Treasury surplus  
or the money market. So long as money is offered  
in abundance at 2 per cent or less, there is no  
likelihood of any anxiety on the part of the holders  
of 3 per cent to get cash for their bonds. The  
Secretary can get rid of some of his surplus, but  
the call matters little, because the interest will then  
come, but at present the accumulation of money in  
the Treasury is no trouble to anybody except the  
Secretary himself.

A writer in *The London Spectator* appears in some  
doubt as to whether tropical hurricanes are really  
more destructive and heavier in their impact than  
the severest gales which occur in Great Britain.  
He says that tropical hurricanes do not throw down  
brick houses. This may be so in the East Indies,  
but in the West Indies such buildings have been  
destroyed by hurricanes, and in the tornadoes of  
the Western States both brick and stone prove incap-  
able of resisting the force of the wind. We should  
be inclined to say that there is really no room for  
doubt as to the superior energy of hurricanes and  
cyclones to the severest ordinary gale that ever  
blows. A typhoon, for instance, manifests its power  
by its peculiar influence upon the sea. A very hard  
gale, let us say the hardest that ever blows on the  
British coast, raises the sea, and the longer it blows  
the higher the waves will be. But the typhoon  
does not permit the sea to rise at all. Every lifted  
wave-crest is instantly swept away in a fine spray,  
and when the wind is blowing at the rate of 100  
miles an hour the surface of the ocean is, for the  
clouds of spray, as smooth and flat as in a dead  
calm. Nor is it until the weight of the typhoon has  
passed that the sea begins to rise.

It is reported that owing to the refusal of Key  
West